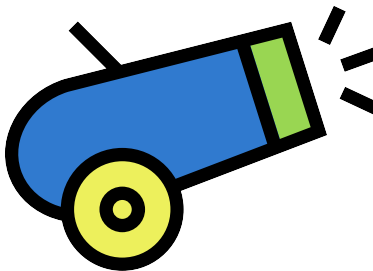


**History**  
Secondary 3

# **Guess the Event**

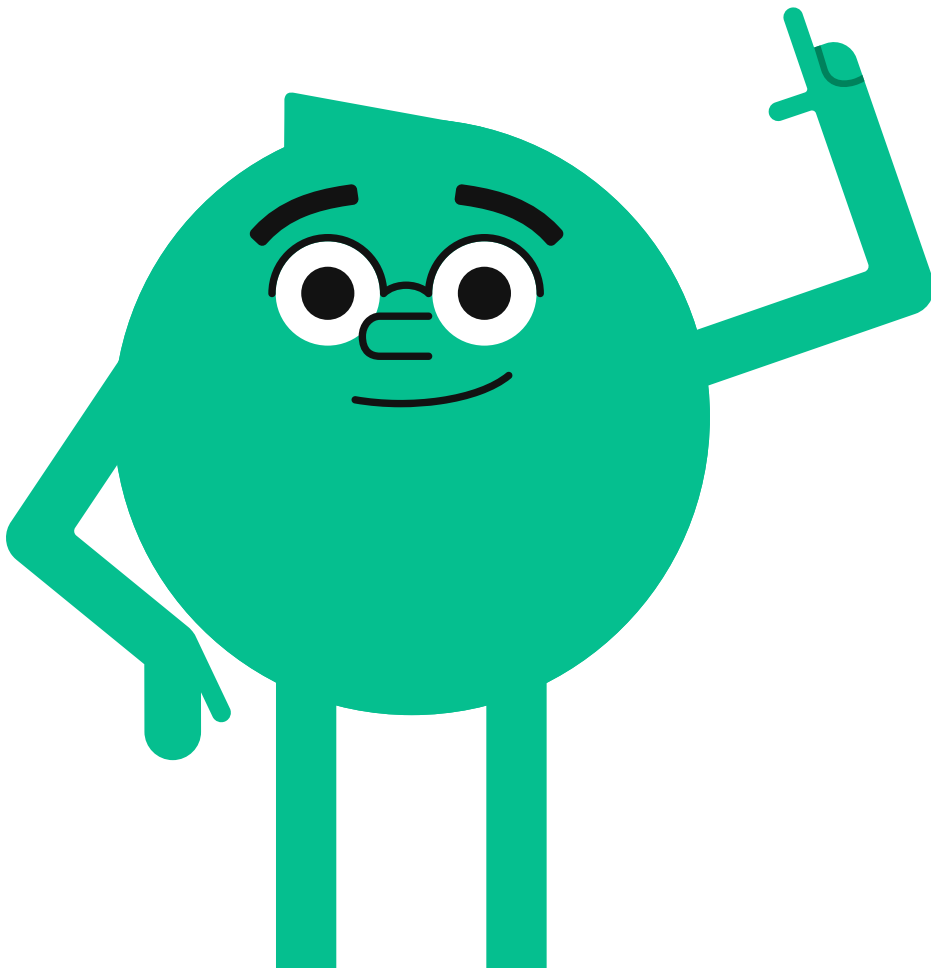
**Events Surrounding the  
War of the Conquest**

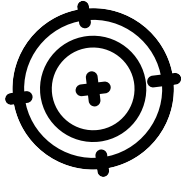


**Teacher's Guide**

## Activity Summary

The *Guess the Event: Events Surrounding the Conquest* activity is a game of deduction for Secondary 3 students. This one-period activity provides students with a chronological review of events surrounding the War of the Conquest and the causal connections between them.





## Objectives

- Identify the important events surrounding the Conquest of New France.
- Review the events leading up to the War of the Conquest and the events that followed.
  - The War of the League of Augsburg
  - The War of Spanish Succession
  - The Treaty of Utrecht
  - The War of Austrian Succession
  - The War of the Conquest
  - The Deportation of the Acadians
  - The Capture of Louisbourg
  - The Siege of Quebec City
  - The Battle of the Plains of Abraham
  - The Battle of Sainte-Foy
  - The Capitulation of Montreal
  - The Seven Years' War
  - The British Military Regime
  - The Treaty of Paris
  - The Royal Proclamation
- Understand the causal connections between these events.

## Activity Format

- In teams of 3 or 4 students



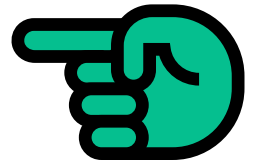
## Duration

- 75 minutes

## Material

- For each team:
  - One “Guess the Event” game board
  - One deck of *Secret Event* cards
  - One sheet of scrap paper, to be cut into 12 squares to cover the squares on the game board
- Access to Alloprof’s resources
  - [The Intercolonial Wars in America](#)
  - [The War of the Conquest](#)
  - [The British Military Regime \(1760–1763\)](#)
  - [The Royal Proclamation of 1763](#)

## Recommended Steps



### Step 1 – 5 to 10 minutes

- ◆ The teacher introduces the activity and goes over the game instructions
  - » See Appendix 1 for full instructions.
- ◆ Students form teams of 3 or 4 players.
- ◆ The teacher hands out one deck of *Secret Event* cards and one game board to each team, and makes sure that each team has a sheet of scrap paper.

### Step 2 – 60 minutes

- ◆ Students play until all *Secret Event* cards have been guessed by the players on their team.

## Possible Adaptations

### Game Variations

1. Two-player format:
  - Students take turns guessing their teammate's *Secret Event* card. The first team in the class to guess all the cards wins.
2. Doubles format:
  - Students choose a teammate, then pair up with another team of two. The two teams play against each other.
3. Variation for 3- or 4-player teams: Each player sticks a *Secret Events* card on their forehead—with tape or adhesive putty, for example—without looking at it. Players then take turns asking questions to guess the event that's on their forehead. The first player to guess correctly wins.
4. Full-class variation: The teacher draws a *Secret Events* card, then the class works together to ask questions and guess the secret event.

## Go One Step Further

### Independent Learning or Review Activity

Appendix 5 contains a fill-in-the-blank version of the 15 *Secret Event* cards. The teacher could ask students to fill in the cards independently before playing the game.

This turns the game into an independent learning or review activity.

### Chronological Order Activity

One person writes the name of the event on the front of the *Secret Event* cards without looking at the event information on the other side. The cards are shuffled, keeping the side with the event information hidden, then placed in a stack. The top card of the pile is drawn and turned over to show the event's description and date. This card will serve as a reference point for placing the other cards.

In turn, the players:

- 1) Draw a card, keeping the side with the event information hidden
- 2) Look at the name of the event
- 3) Try to place the card on the table in chronological order with the other cards that have already been placed

Once the card has been placed, the player turns it over to reveal the date of the event. If the card is in the correct chronological order, the player gets one point. If the card is not in the right spot on the timeline, it is moved to the correct place before the next person draws a card. Once all the cards have been placed, the player with the most points wins.

\* For events that lasted several years, use the start date for the purposes of the timeline.

## Appendix 1 – Game Instructions

The objective of the game is to guess all the *Secret Event* cards.

- Place the game board (see Appendix 2) and the deck of *Secret Event* cards in the centre of the table.
- The first player draws a *Secret Event* card and reads the information on the card without showing it to the others, then places it face down in front of themself
- The other team members then take turns asking **yes** or **no** questions.

**Tip:** Ask strategic questions to eliminate as many events as possible from your board. Here's an example:

- » Did the event take place in New France?
- » Did the event result in territorial losses?
- » Is the event a treaty?
- » Did the event take place after the Treaty of Utrecht?
- » Was the event a battle?
- » Did the event take place in the 17th century?
- » Did the event force habitants to leave their territory?
- » Did the event take place before the War of the Conquest?
- » Was the event a war fought in Europe and America?

\* All events are explained in the Alloprof concept sheets listed as references, so feel free to consult them during the game if you need to.

→ Cover the event boxes that don't match the answer with scrap paper.

» For example, if the answer to the question *Does the event take place **before** the War of the Conquest?* is yes, you should cover all the events that happened **after** the War of the Conquest.

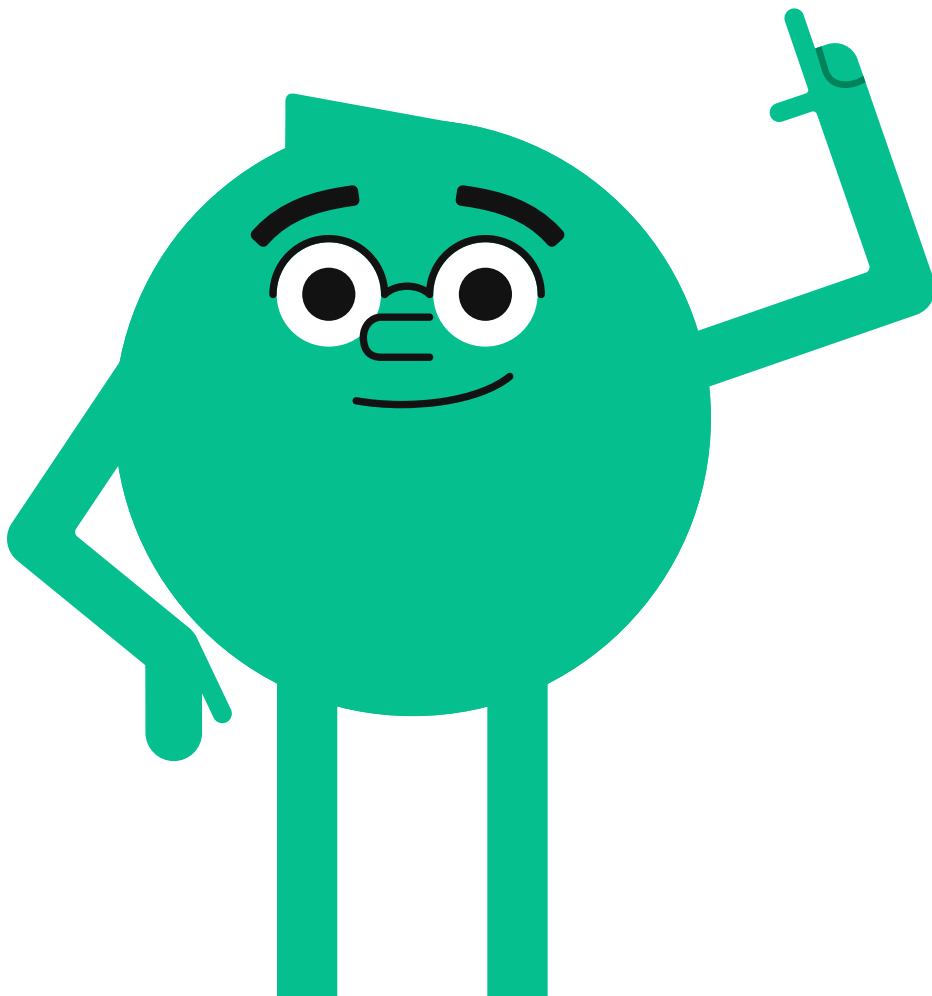
→ If a player thinks they know which event it is, they can make a guess. However, players have to wait their turn to guess and can only make one guess per turn.

→ The player who correctly guesses the event gets the card.

The game ends when all the *Secret Events* cards have been guessed. The player with the most cards wins.



You've done this activity in class?  
Do you have any suggestions or  
comments? Tell us what you think!



## Appendix 2 – Game Board

Guess the Event			
<p>The War of the League of Augsburg</p> 	<p>The War of Spanish Succession</p> 	<p>The Treaty of Utrecht</p> 	<p>The War of Austrian Succession</p> 
<p>The War of the Conquest</p> 	<p>The Deportation of the Acadians</p> 	<p>The Capture of Louisbourg</p> 	<p>The Siege of Quebec City</p> 
<p>The Battle of the Plains of Abraham</p> 	<p>The Battle of Sainte-Foy</p> 	<p>The Capitulation of Montreal</p> 	<p>The Seven Years' War</p> 
<p>The British Military Regime</p> 	<p>The Treaty of Paris</p> 	<p>The Royal Proclamation</p> 	



## Appendix 3 – Scrap Paper




## Appendix 4 – Secret Event Cards

### The War of the League of Augsburg



**What:** War breaks out in Europe between France and England. New France and the Thirteen Colonies also find themselves at war.

**Where:** Europe and North America

**When:** 1689–1697

**Cause:** England and other kingdoms form an alliance called the League of Augsburg, with the aim of curbing the territorial expansion of Louis XIV, King of France.

**Consequence:** The signing of the Treaty of Rijswijk puts an end to the war. There are no territorial losses for New France.

### The War of Spanish Succession



**What:** War breaks out in Europe between France and England. New France and the Thirteen Colonies also find themselves at war.

**Where:** Europe and North America

**When:** 1701–1713

**Cause:** The successor to the Spanish throne, Philip V, is also the grandson of the French king Louis XIV. This could create an alliance between these two very powerful kingdoms. Because of this, England opposes the succession and declares war on France.

**Consequence:** The signing of the Treaty of Utrecht results in territorial losses for France.

### The Treaty of Utrecht



**What:** Treaty ending the War of the Spanish Succession and establishing the territorial concessions made by France to Great Britain.

**Where:** Signed in Europe

**When:** 1713

**Cause:** End of the War of Spanish Succession.

**Consequence:** New France loses Acadia. France officially recognizes Newfoundland and Hudson Bay as belonging to the British.

### The War of Austrian Succession



**What:** A war in Europe involving Great Britain and France. Great Britain takes advantage of the war to try and weaken the French colonial empire.

**Where:** Europe and North America

**When:** 1744–1748

**Cause:** Several kingdoms contest the succession to the Austrian throne. Having alliances with these kingdoms, France and Great Britain once again find themselves at war.

**Consequence:** The signing of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle does not result in territorial losses for New France.





## The War of the Conquest



**What:** War between New France and the British of the Thirteen Colonies.

**Where:** North America

**When:** 1754–1760

**Cause:** Fighting between the British and the French in the Ohio Valley.

**Consequence:** Triggers the start of the Seven Years' War. The War of the Conquest ends with the conquest of New France by the British. The British authorities set up military rule in the colony until the end of the Seven Years' War.

## The Deportation of the Acadians



**What:** The British authorities decide to deport the Acadians to other British colonies.

**Where:** In Acadia, which has belonged to the British since 1713 (North America)

**When:** 1755

**Cause:** The British authorities fear that the Acadians will join New France in the War of the Conquest. They also want to encourage British immigration and Acadian land could be given to British settlers.

**Consequence:** Around 10 000 of the 13 000 Acadians are deported.

## The Capture of Louisbourg



**What:** The British take possession of the fortress of Louisbourg.

**Where:** In Louisbourg, New France (North America)

**When:** July 26, 1758

**Cause:** The fortress was a highly strategic post that allowed control of access to the St. Lawrence River.

**Consequence:** By taking control of the fortress, the British are able to prevent supplies from France reaching Quebec and Montreal.

## The Siege of Quebec City



**What:** British forces surround Quebec City to force surrender. They bombard the city and burn and pillage the surrounding farmland and villages.

**Where:** Quebec City, New France (North America)

**When:** June to September 1759

**Cause:** A British offensive is launched to conquer Quebec City and Montreal.

**Consequence:** Quebec City is largely destroyed, but continues to resist the siege.



## The Battle of the Plains of Abraham



**What:** General Wolfe and his troops land at Anse au Foulon and climb the cliffs to the Plains of Abraham, near Quebec City. General Montcalm decides to confront the British troops on the Plains of Abraham without waiting for reinforcements.

**Where:** Quebec City, New France (North America)

**When:** September 12–13, 1759

**Cause:** The siege of Quebec City had been ongoing since the end of June, and British troops had still not managed to take the city. They decide to try a new approach.

**Consequence:** British victory. Quebec City surrendered four days later.

## The Battle of Sainte-Foy



**What:** French troops fight British soldiers at Sainte-Foy and win the battle. The British retreat to Quebec City.

**Where:** Quebec City, New France (North America)

**When:** April 28, 1760

**Cause:** The troops of Chevalier de Lévis and Governor Vaudreuil attempt to retake Quebec City, a strategic point for the control of New France.

**Consequence:** One week later, the first British ship arrived as reinforcement. The French troops retreat to Montreal, leaving Quebec City in the hands of the British troop.

## The Capitulation of Montreal



**What:** The city of Montreal surrendered to the British troops without taking up arms.

**Where:** In Montreal, New France (North America)

**When:** September 8, 1760

**Cause:** Three British armies surround Montreal. The French authorities want to avoid destroying the town and spare the population.

**Consequence:** This event marks the end of the War of the Conquest.

## The British Military Regime



**What:** New France is governed by British military authorities under the command of General Jeffery Amherst. The military regime is set up to administer the colony and maintain order.

**Where:** In the former colony of New France in North America

**When:** 1760–1763

**Cause:** The British authorities must administer New France while the Seven Years' War is still ongoing in Europe and the colony's future is uncertain.

**Consequence:** The *Canadiens* (French Canadians) retain ownership of their lands, but must surrender their weapons and swear allegiance to the King of Great Britain. Some 4000 French settlers emigrated elsewhere.



## The Seven Years' War



**What:** Conflict between several European kingdoms, including Great Britain and France, over colonial ownership.

**Where:** Europe

**When:** 1756–1763

**Cause:** The War of the Conquest.

**Consequence:** The signing of the Treaty of Paris marks the end of the war. France loses territory, including New France.

## The Treaty of Paris



**What:** Treaty ending the Seven Years' War and formalizing Great Britain's victory.

**Where:** Signed in Paris, France (Europe)

**When:** February 10, 1763

**Cause:** End of the Seven Years' War

**Consequence:** France cedes New France to Great Britain. The treaty grants certain rights to the Canadiens, such as the right to retain ownership of their property, the right to leave for France within 18 months, and the right to practise Catholicism.

## The Royal Proclamation



**What:** The first constitution for the new British colony, that establish new borders and new political and legal structures.

**Where:** Signed in Great Britain, but concerns the Province of Quebec (North America)

**When:** 1763

**Cause:** The Treaty of Paris gives very little information on how the territory and population of the former colony of New France will be administered.

**Consequence:** Part of New France becomes the Province of Quebec and its territory is restricted to the Saint Lawrence Valley. A new political structure is put in place. French laws are abolished and replaced by British civil and criminal laws.

## Appendix 5 - Fill-in-the-Blank Game Cards

### The War of the League of Augsburg



**What:**

**Where:**

**When:**

**Cause :**

**Consequence:**

### The War of Spanish Succession



**What:**

**Where:**

**When:**

**Cause :**

**Consequence:**

### The Treaty of Utrecht



**What:**

**Where:**

**When:**

**Cause :**

**Consequence:**

### The War of Austrian Succession



**What:**

**Where:**

**When:**

**Cause :**

**Consequence:**





## The War of the Conquest



**What:**

**Where:**

**When:**

**Cause :**

**Consequence:**

## The Deportation of the Acadians



**What:**

**Where:**

**When:**

**Cause :**

**Consequence:**

## The Capture of Louisbourg



**What:**

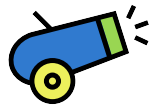
**Where:**

**When:**

**Cause :**

**Consequence:**

## The Siege of Quebec City



**What:**

**Where:**

**When:**

**Cause :**

**Consequence:**



### The Battle of the Plains of Abraham



**What:**

**Where:**

**When:**

**Cause :**

**Consequence:**

### The Battle of Sainte-Foy



**What:**

**Where:**

**When:**

**Cause :**

**Consequence:**

### The Capitulation of Montreal



**What:**

**Where:**

**When:**

**Cause :**

**Consequence:**

### The British Military Regime



**What:**

**Where:**

**When:**

**Cause :**

**Consequence:**





### **The Seven Years' War**



**What:**

**Where:**

**When:**

**Cause :**

**Consequence:**

### **The Treaty of Paris**



**What:**

**Where:**

**When:**

**Cause :**

**Consequence:**

### **The Royal Proclamation**



**What:**

**Where:**

**When:**

**Cause :**

**Consequence:**